

U. S.-JAPAN TREATY ON THE ISLAND OF YAP

Washington, Dec. 12.—(By the A. P.)—The text of a treaty between the United States and Japan covering an agreement as to the status of the island of Yap was made public today at the state department.

The points of the agreement are as follows:

1. It is agreed that the United States shall have free access to the island of Yap on the footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation, in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid by the United States or its nationals.

2. It is also agreed that the United States and its nationals are to be accorded the same rights and privileges with respect to radio telegraphic service as with regard to cables. It is provided that so long as the Japanese government shall maintain on the island of Yap an adequate radio telegraphic station, co-operating effectively with the cables and with other radio stations or ships and shore, without discrimination, exacting or preferring the exercise of the right to establish radio telegraphic stations at Yap by the United States or its nationals shall be suspended.

3. It is further agreed that the United States shall enjoy in the island of Yap the following rights, privileges and exemptions in relation to electrical communications:

(a) Right of residence without restriction, and rights of acquisition and enjoyment and undisturbed possession upon a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals of all property and interests, both personal and real including lands, buildings, residences, offices, works and appurtenances.

(b) No permit or license to be required for the enjoyment of any of these rights and privileges.

(c) Each country to be free to operate both ends of its cables, either directly or through its nationals including corporations in China, without discrimination.

(d) No cable censorship or supervision of operation or messages.

(e) Free entry and exit for persons and property.

(f) No administrative police regulations.

4. Japan agrees that it will use its power of exportation to secure to the United States equal property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island of Yap and that it will not exercise its power of exportation to secure to the United States equal property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island of Yap and that it will not exercise its power of exportation to secure to the United States equal property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island of Yap.

5. The United States consents to the administration of Japan of the island of Yap and that it will not exercise its power of exportation to secure to the United States equal property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island of Yap.

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government and to take all measures required for such control.

(c) Japan agrees that vested American property rights will be maintained and respected.

(d) It is agreed that the treaties between the United States and Japan now in force shall apply to the mandated islands.

(e) It is agreed that any modifications in the mandate are to be subject to the consent of the United States and Japan.

(f) Japan will address to the United States a duplicate report on the administration of the mandate.

(g) A formal convention embodying these provisions will be drawn up for signature and will be subject to ratification by the senate.

COMMUNICATION ON PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS

Washington, Dec. 12.—(By the A. P.)—The committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions of the Washington conference today issued the following communiqué:

"The committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met this morning, December 12, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the Pan-American building.

"The committee adopted the resolution on Chinese post offices as follows:

Resolution:

A Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

(1) The four powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:

(a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained.

(b) That the assurance is given by the Chinese government that it will not permit any change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign co-director general is concerned.

(c) To enable China and the powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than January 1st, 1922.

(d) Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies, the four powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excluding ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband or otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China.

Mr. Sze made the following statement:

"Since the establishment of her national postal service, China has at all times handled with efficiency all foreign mail. She appreciates that, with the withdrawal of foreign post offices from her soil, the amount of foreign mail to be handled by her own postal system will be increased. This increase she undertakes to handle with the same efficiency by making such additions to the personnel and equipment of her postal service as will be required. As soon as the Sze route is reopened for the transportation of foreign mail matter between Asia and Europe, steps will be taken to make arrangements for the transportation of such mail matter as was formerly transported by this route. As regards actual railway transportation of such mail China will hold herself responsible for uninterrupted service upon those railways or sections of railways within her jurisdiction which are under her own control and operation.

The committee also entered upon the discussion of matters relating to radio stations in China which was postponed for further consideration. It then took up the matter of spheres of influence in China in connection with which Dr. Wang made the following statement, and on discussion of the matter was postponed to the next session of the committee:

The phrase "sphere of interest" or "sphere of influence" as it is sometimes

called, is a more or less vague term which implies that the powers making such claims in China are entitled within their respective "spheres" to enjoy reserved, preferential, exclusive or special rights and privileges of trade, investment and for other purposes.

Germany was the first to claim a sphere of influence or of interest in its crystallized form of the province of Shantung; later the other powers made similar claims over other portions of the territory of China.

These claims are either based on agreements between the powers themselves to which China is not a party, such as the agreement of September 2, 1915 relative to railway construction concluded between British and German banking groups and sanctioned by their respective governments, or based on treaties or agreements made with China under circumstances precluding the free exercise of her will such as the convention with Germany for a lease of Kiaochow of March 6, 1898, and the treaties and ports of May 25, 1915, made with Japan in consequence of the latter's twenty-one demands on China.

That China should have been thus divided into different spheres of interest is a most unfortunate state of affairs. In the first place, these spheres of interest seriously hamper the economic development of China. The powers claiming these spheres seem to take the view that certain portions of China's territory are reserved for their exclusive exploitation without regard to the economic needs of the Chinese people.

There have been instances where a nation is unwilling or unable to finance a particular enterprise and yet refuse to allow it to be financed or carried out by other nations.

In the second place, the whole system is contrary to the policy of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations—a policy which, so far as the common interests of the powers are concerned, is fair and equitable and which has been adopted by this committee.

A further objection to the spheres of interest is that there has been a tendency, under cover of economic claims, to further political ends, thus threatening the political integrity of China and giving rise to international friction.

It is gratifying to know that the United States and Great Britain have placed themselves strongly on record as opposed to the continuance of spheres of interest in China. At the last meeting Mr. Bailew was good enough to say that spheres of interest in China is a thing of the past.

The claim by the powers to spheres of interest have given rise to much misunderstanding and misgivings on the part of the Chinese people, and in view of the considerations which I have just advanced, the Chinese delegation feels that the powers represented in this conference disavow all claims to a sphere of spheres of interest or of influence or any special interests within the territory of China.

Mr. Hughes then stated that he desired to announce an important matter to the committee although it was outside the proceedings of the conference. It was a matter that had almost been concluded before the conference adjourned. He was happy to state that it had now been completely settled and an agreement reached between the United States and Japan. He referred to the matter of Yap and the mandated islands north of the equator. A convention would be signed in final shape and signed by the two governments shortly.

Mr. Hughes remarked that it was, with the greatest regret that he must now speak of the subject of Mr. Vivian's departure. He will at the same time to express a final appreciation of his collaboration and voice the sorrow that he himself and all his colleagues must feel at their loss. This was a great loss to the committee and to the conference.

Mr. Vivian replied that he had been much touched by the words of the chairman; that the date of his departure had been fixed before he left France; he had been absent two months out of nine on duty that took him from Geneva to Washington, and it was absolutely necessary that he now return. He added that his regret at leaving was tempered by the fact that his mandate would be left in the good hands of Mr. Sarrant.

The committee then adjourned to meet Wednesday next, December 14, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WILL YOU BE A SANTA CLAUS?

UNITED WORKERS' QUERY

A member of the United Workers Club has the following appeal:

Will you be a Santa Claus?

The branch of the United Workers known as the family welfare department is thinking very hard just now of the children in their care, and of what can be done to give them a merry Christmas.

We are sure that no one in Norwich would willingly let one child be overlooked when the toys and sugar plums are given out by good old Santa Claus. And yet there are children whose fathers have work only part of the time, some whose fathers have no work, and some who have no fathers—poor little ones in such homes there will be no money for Christmas things, and what a sad pity it would be if one child lived through Christmas day without knowing that it was any different from any other day—without one Christmas toy clasped in his little hand?

What can we do to help? Haven't your children more toys than you need? Isn't this a good time to teach them the blessed lesson of sharing? Haven't you some toys that have been kept carefully and are whole and strong that you and your children would like to give to children who may not have any?

Of course, your money will help splendidly, and will be spent in the wisest possible way. Let us give with our hearts, remembering that we are about to keep the birthday of our dear Christ-Child who gave the greatest of all gifts to "these little ones," and let us do our best to make their Christmas a bright and happy one.

May we not have a generous donation of money and toys in good condition for the 150 children on the family welfare list? All such will be most gratefully received by Miss Brown, who is in charge at No. 2 Washington street, the United Workers' home. Tel. 875.

CHRISTMAS SEALS BOOTHS

IN STORES AND BANKS

Supplementing the mail order campaign, Christmas seals have been placed on sale in booths under the direction of Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr.

If you have not yet bought seals, you will find them in the leading stores and banks and in the Waverley hotel. Later they will be sold in the theatres as well.

The following persons are in charge of booths:

Thomas Bank—Mrs. J. C. Worth.

Waverley Hotel—Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr.

Lucas Bank—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Mrs. Louise B. Mott; Thursday, Mrs. Charles Preston; Friday, Mrs. Audrey Gernon; Saturday, Miss Peggy Rogers.

Boston Store—Monday, Mrs. Charles Saxton; Tuesday, Mrs. R. R. Agnew; Wednesday, Mrs. Raymond Sherman; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Mrs. Lewis Young.

Porteous & Mitchell—Monday, Tuesday, Mrs. Charles Twiss; Wednesday, Mrs. Catherine Lee; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Mrs. Charles Twiss.

Mr. Olcott, campaign treasurer, reported on Monday that the fund had reached the sum of \$1,575, in which was included a contribution of \$20 from the Tatfield Red Cross chapter.

Have YOU bought seals?

THIS PRESENTS LIKES

JEWETT CITY NEIGHBORHOOD

Jewett City already has a reputation second to no other place when it comes to nature stories. Readers who have followed Jewett City news in The Bulletin for the past few years will vouch for it. To catch trout of such a length that the fish couldn't turn around in the brook in which it lived, or to pick a mess of peas

in January are common things. There is a new one now, and as there are dozens of witnesses, there can be no doubt as to the truth of the happenings.

The Ashland Fish and Game Protection association of Jewett City has been doing some excellent work in restocking their streams and fields with fish and game. Some 30 odd ring-necked pheasants were hatched out by the secretary of the club, A. L. Stobbs, and after caring for them for two weeks the chicks were transferred to a large pen at the home of George S. Brown, who is the president of the association. These birds have been kept through the summer and 25 of them raised to maturity.

On Saturday, Dec. 3d, all the pheasants were released in pairs in the neighborhood of Jewett City. One cock pheasant particularly noticeable on account of having no tail was released four miles out on the Volantown road. The pheasant venture was pronounced a success and the association members began to reckon on sport for next year.

On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8th, a pheasant dropped down into Secretary Stebbins' yard. The neighbors viewed it and noted that it had no tail. It spent part of the afternoon at its birthplace and then flew away. On Friday afternoon it appeared at President Brown's place and after being fed made vigorous attempts to get back into the pen it was raised in. Later the bird flew off toward Ashland pond.

The association members think that their treatment of the pheasants must have been appreciated to have this bird travel four miles to call on them.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY

OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 12.—Foreign exchanges dominated the financial market today under the lead of the pound sterling, which rose to its highest level in more than two years.

British demand bills advanced to \$123 5-8, a gain of almost 10 cents from last week's highest quotation and in striking contrast to \$118, the low of 1920.

The Paris demand rate at \$31 1-2 was up fifty points, or 1-2 a cent. Belgian francs rose 46 points to 1.94 1-2 and the Italian lire at 4.77 1-2 showed a gain of 35 points.

Dutch guilders rose 45 points to 36.40; Spanish bills were quoted at 14.75 and advances of 47 points, and Sweden, Denmark and Norway were

\$0.15 and five points higher, respectively.

German marks at 100 for 62 cents showed a gain of almost 100 per cent. over their low of recent weeks, although cables from Germany told of further failures at leading centers of finance and industry.

Apart from the sentimental affected by the proceedings at the disarmament conference, British exchange, it was said, owed much of its recent strength to improvement in the trade balance of the British Empire. The increased exports of France to Germany were a factor in the rise of the Paris rate.

Rates fell off somewhat from the high levels in the late dealings.

THIN PEOPLE

Thin, nervous, underweight people take on healthy flesh and grow sturdy and ambitious when Bitro-Phosphate is guaranteed by Lee & Osgood is taken for a few weeks.

TO CANDY LOVERS

Luncheon



Pastry

We want to get this message known to every one. Candy is a most inexpensive, acceptable and appropriate gift for Church, Sunday Schools and for your own fireside.

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ASSORTED RIBBON CANDY
Pleasant and Artistic.

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An instrument that will add to the elegance and refinement of your home—occupying but little more space than an upright.

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Easy to play. They have all of the latest improvements in mechanical construction. You can play the "hand played" rolls or give your own interpretation of the composer's thought, whether composition be classical or popular.

You have the following makes to choose from: — CHICKERING, HAINES, WASERMANN, AUTOPIANO, BEHR BROS., CRAWFORD, HALLET & DAVIS, HARDMAN, LEXINGTON, ETC.

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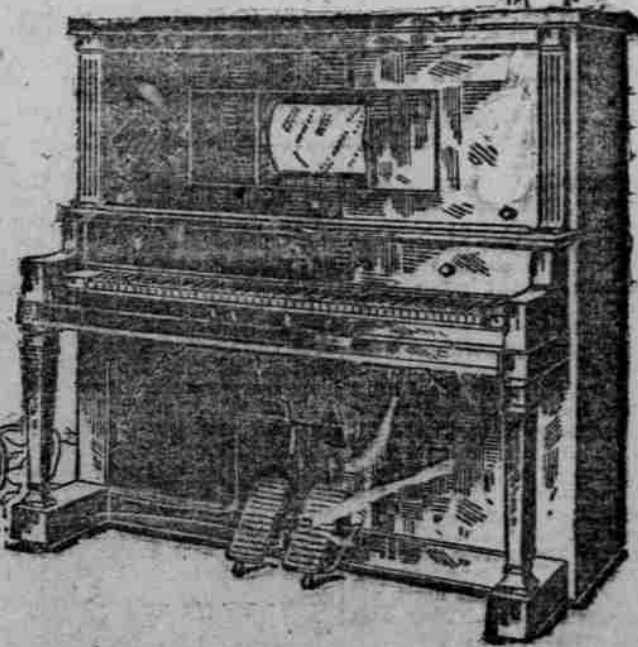
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That Tanlac is a wonderful medicine for delicate children is conclusively proved by the remarkable results accomplished in the case of the three children shown in this picture. Little Blanche Blair, of Providence, R. I., age 13, gained 10 pounds; Regina McCabe, at right, age 9, of Scran-ton, Pa., gained 15 pounds; and Richard Leary, Jr., of Philadelphia, who was very delicate, is now in fine, robust health. The statements made by their parents are as follows:

Mr. A. M. Blair, residing at 20 Attwood street, Providence, R. I., said: "We are just so happy over the change Tanlac has made in our little girl that we can't do or say enough to show our appreciation. She had lost nearly 30 pounds in weight and looked so frail and weak that her mother and I were both almost worried sick over her condition. Since taking Tanlac, she has already gained 10 pounds, her color is better than it ever has been and she looks and acts like a different girl."

Mrs. Catherine McCabe, 414 Dickens Ave., Scranton, Pa., said: "The 'lu' left my little Regina in such a bad condition that I have no idea she would be with me now if it hadn't been for Tanlac. It is a mystery to me how she lived on the little she was eating and was so lifeless she never even cared to play with the dolls and toys she got at Christmas. Since taking Tanlac she is as happy and well as any child could be and has gained 15 pounds in weight. I will always praise Tanlac for restoring our little girl's health."

Richard Leary, 2342 Palethorpe St., Philadelphia, said: "There is no doubt in my mind but that Tanlac saved my little boy's life. For two years I wouldn't have been a bit surprised to have seen him drop off at any time. He had stomach trouble and many a time the gas pressed up into his chest until his heart palpitated so I thought sure he couldn't breathe but a few more gasps. But

Tanlac gave him back to us strong and well and we will praise it to our dying day."

The effect of Tanlac on the delicate stomachs of the young is one of the strongest evidences of its wholesomeness as well as its unusual merit. Although a powerful reconstructive, Tanlac contains no harmful ingredients, minerals or opiates which are so often found in other medicines. Being composed of the most beneficial roots and herbs known to science it is purely vegetable and can be taken by the most delicate children, and does not upset or injure the weakest or most delicate stomach.

Tanlac is sold in Norwich by National Drug Store, Corp. and Tatfield Pharmacy and in Plainfield by F. I. Mercier; Charles R. Carey, Jewett City, Conn.; Dagmarie & Clarke, Volantown, Conn.